



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1858.

The Boston Courier, a sound, conservative journal, gives us the following account of the state of feeling in Massachusetts on the slavery question, and the use made of it, by agitators, and the results which have, thus far, been effected:—"There are two kinds of anti-slavery sentiment in Massachusetts. The one is that which is common to the whole people, and which is the natural result of their own domestic institutions. The other is the anti-slavery sentiment of politicians; of men who hate slavery because it has it popular; of demagogues who talk about it and agitate about it, because it is a topic on which the popular mind is easily excited, just as they would talk and agitate about the length of the comet's tail, if that were a matter in which the people took a deep interest, and on which their votes could be obtained by zealous professors of one or another side of the question. But if the length of the comet's tail is a subject the farthest possible removed from that sensitive class of the moral feelings which lead a people to do extravagant things and, therefore, most expose them to the designs of those who wish to play upon popular passions for their own purposes, it is certain that the subject of slavery lies nearest to that class of feelings; or rather, that it lies in the very midst of them, acting as a perpetual irritant, and exposing them to be made the easy tools of that class of men who care little for popular errors of judgment, so long as popular feelings and prejudices can be made to serve their own selfish ends. Hence it is that, to a degree entirely unexampled in our history, inferior men have become the possessors of all the public stations that are filled by the popular vote, and the political anti-slavery sentiment, or rather the politician's anti-slavery sentiment, has become the great predominating feature of Massachusetts' politics."

Speaking of the destruction of property by fire, in this country, the Baltimore American says, "It has been estimated that the destruction of property by fire in the United States, taken year by year, would amount to a sum large enough to support a foreign war with a first class power, and we hardly think the estimate exaggerated. In New York, the amount lost in the two principal fires which have occurred within twenty-two or twenty-three years, was certainly not less than \$30,000,000. Philadelphia, Baltimore and other Atlantic cities have had their fires, involving a loss of millions. In our own city, last month, the Custom House was seriously damaged and valuable public documents destroyed. San Francisco and Sacramento have been repeatedly destroyed during the brief existence of ten years. Nothing but the wonderfully elastic energies of our people enable them to struggle against such a succession of calamities. Yet we seem to grow no wiser by what we suffer in this way."

The Baltimore Sun and the Baltimore Exchange complain very much of scenes of disorder and violence at the polls on election day in Baltimore, and charge that the voters in opposition to the American ticket were subjected to assault and injury. The Baltimore American says there was considerable violence at several of the polls. During the morning, Mr. Spilcker, a respectable merchant, proceeded to the tenth ward polls on Holliday street, for the purpose of voting, and whilst in the act of doing so, some graceless fellow committed an assault upon him. Mr. Spilcker proceeded to the City Hall and informed Mayor Swann of the fact. The Mayor expressed deep regret at the fact, and insisted upon Mr. S. returning to the polls, but the Mayor's protection, and going, but Mr. Spilcker declined doing so, and the same time thanked the Mayor for his kind offer. Mr. Swann assured him for his kind offer, and shortly afterwards went to the polls and made a few remarks. He assured the voters present that he did not wish any vote to be prevented from casting his vote for himself or his opponent, and also that he did not wish to receive a single illegal vote. The Mayor afterwards proceeded to the polls of the eleventh ward, and made a similar speech.

The Baltimore Clipper says: "The statement that all voters opposed to the American ticket were forcibly kept from the polls, we pronounce to be an unmitigated falsehood. So far from such being the case, we know from personal observation that many of the wards, at the opening of the polls, and for hours, not an 'Independent' ticket could be found, and the voters were just about as scarce as the tickets. We knew it to be a fact, and we announce it without fear of contradiction, that in many instances Americans bowed themselves in procuring 'Independent' tickets to be used by their friends and neighbors, although opposed to them in politics."

Whatever of violence, disorder, or interference with the free exercise of the right of voting, was committed, is no doubt, as it is, being, deprecated by honest men of all parties—and the individuals engaged in such conduct, should be punished severely.

We copy, with great pleasure, the article, in another column, from the Richmond Enquirer, in relation to the manufacture, purchase, and use of our own iron, for our own Railroads. It has "the ring of the true metal." The arguments are sound, the sentiments patriotic, the conclusions just. It is each doctrine as are there expressed, which, if carried out into practical action, would make Virginia a great and flourishing State, and her people prosperous and happy.

The Richmond Whig urges upon the Democratic Convention, shortly to assemble "here or elsewhere," to establish or "affirm," a "Platform" on State as well as National issues. It says that railroad matters, and taxes, are to be thought of, as well as Kansas and Lecompton.

We have received the October number of the Southern Literary Messenger. The Messenger, like wine, improves as it grows older. The present number is an excellent one.—The editor is an accomplished literary gentleman, and throws his soul into his work.

The "Union," speaking of the result of the election in Pennsylvania, says:—"We have encountered heavy reverses in Pennsylvania, which would discourage any but the democratic party. Excuses are not remedies, and we shall not, therefore, invoke them. We have been sadly beaten by extended defection in our own ranks—better, we regret to say, precisely at the time that the evil policy of the opposition was most deeply felt all over the country. Our friends have struggled with inter-tribe difficulties and with the open enemy, who were encouraged to renewed efforts in consequence of the quarrels in our own party. It is undoubtedly true, too, that the question of a revision of the tariff on the basis of direct protection to special interests had much to do in procuring votes for the opposition."

Mr. Henley's gigantic magneto-electric machine has arrived at Valencia, and been put into operation, and with the aid of this instrument, Mr. Henley hoped to be able to work through the cable during some part of each day, even if the fault should prove irreparable. It was the unanimous opinion of nearly all at Valencia, that the laying of ten or twelve miles of the thick shore end of the cable would tend permanently to obviate a great many of the difficulties with which the electrical department of the undertaking has been interrupted. Beyond the continuance of experiments, nothing was to be done with the cable until the pre-arranged experiments at both termini of the line had been made.

The Charleston Mercury announces the death of John Ashe Alston, at Sullivan's Island, on the 8th inst. Mr. Alston was one of the few men in a community who are men of leisure, and yet men of usefulness. He cultivated and enjoyed society, at the same time that he was active in all public enterprises looking to the improvement and refinement of life. He was a relative of the late Washington Alston, and possessed the refined tastes of his illustrious kinsman. He was largely instrumental in getting up the Fraser Gallery; and to him, more than to any other person, must be attributed the existence of the Carolina Art Association, which was so successfully organized in Charleston during the last winter.

The Staunton Spectator says:—"The United States Court adjourned on Saturday last. The Grand Jury indicted a Postmaster at Sleepy Creek Bridge, Morgan county, for opening letters in his office. It appears no money was taken from letters by him, but he seemed to be instigated by mere curiosity, opening and reading letters in the presence of different persons. It was in evidence that he had refused to mail letters left at the office, claiming the right to exercise a sound discretion in all matters pertaining to his office."

The St. Mary's County, Md., Beacon, says, that the Ale-Wich Fishery in that county, has been very successful this season, persons engaged in it having caught as many as they could take care of. The demand for this species of fish is increasing rapidly, and our Patuxent friends would do well to extend somewhat their arrangements for catching and curing them, as there is likely to be a heavy foreign demand for them, as soon as it is ascertained that they may be obtained at our landings.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York, through its committee, reports to the mayor in regard to the onerous charges on shipping at quarantine. It is recommended that the whole subject ought to be placed under the control of the national government, or the State should so modify her laws as to preclude the clashing of diverse interests.—Fear is expressed that in a little while, no cotton will be sent to that port from the South, and very little sugar from the West Indies.

The yellow fever has made its appearance at Tampa, Fla., though in a mitigated form. It is not thought the disease will become epidemic. The disease is on the increase at Mobile, there having been twelve fatal cases on the 7th instant. The papers of that city warn strangers to keep away until after a biting frost.

Lola Montez is out in a card in which she denounces Bishop Potter as a Pharisee, and declares her determination, that notwithstanding his interdict upon Rev. Mr. Hyatt, forbidding him to receive any money from her as a contribution to help to rebuild his church, her lecture will be delivered at Hope Chapel, this evening, as previously advertised.

The steamer "Tennessee" is to commence carrying the mails between New Orleans and Vera Cruz on the 1st of November.—Time of leaving New Orleans 1st and 15th, and Vera Cruz 7th and 21st of each month. Mail for Mexico will, therefore, be sent via New Orleans and Vera Cruz, as heretofore, as well as via Acapulco.

A Democratic meeting is to be held in Leesburg, at N. Vember Court next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent the County of Loudoun in the next Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General of this Commonwealth.

Tuttle's Comet, in the constellation of Pegasus, can now be seen without the aid of a telescope. This constellation is about the same distance from the North Star as Arcturus, the bright Star the comet passed on Tuesday last. A line from the Pointers through the North Star, leads directly to Pegasus.

The opposition line to California publish a card announcing that the Atlantic will leave on the 25th, and that the rate of passage in the first cabin has been fixed at \$250. She is to convey her passengers for the present, via the Panama railroad, and not via Nicaragua, as has been reported.

On Tuesday morning a destructive fire took place at the corner of Clarkson and Washington streets, New York, destroying several slaughter houses, stables, feed stores &c., belonging to Messrs. Cornell and Roten, Bruch & Martin, J. W. Bush, and Mr. Lutz. In one of the stables were fifty sheep, all of which were destroyed. Loss about \$10,000.

A dwelling house in the village of Nottingham, in Prince Georges county, Md., owned by Mr. Wm. A. Quynn, and occupied by Mr. Edward Plater, was entirely consumed by fire last week. There was no insurance on the building.

Burton's theatre in New York has suddenly closed, the Lucy Everett troupe refusing to appear there on any conditions. The Broadway is to be re-opened in the course of a few days, under the management of Mr. Eddy.

At Rochester, on the 13th inst., the murderer, Stout, who is to be hung on the twenty-second inst., attempted to kill himself by bleeding. Though watched night and day by two men, he in some way became possessed of a broken lancet, and while the watchman was out of his cell to make his alternate, made an incision in his arm and had bled about a pint, when the attempt was discovered.

The Providence Journal has compiled quite a list of the fatalities and perils of Ballooning, and adds that it does not know of one distinguished aeronaut that has not met with a violent death by means of a balloon. Science too, so far, has not been benefited to any extent by these balloon excursions.

Charles Dickens, the celebrated writer, is said to be much stouter and handsomer than he was when a young man, and does not now affect flashing waistcoats, and jewelry. He has grown a wiser, as well as a sadder man. He is still industrious—and much liked by all who know him.

The Pennsylvania (Dem.) says, that some of the causes which produced the recent election result in Pennsylvania, it fears "are fraught with evil for the future." The North American (Opp.) says, "a nobler victory looms up in the distance."

The "strike" at Dams No. 4 and 5, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, has, as usual, achieved nothing, as there are now hands employed, at the same wages, there were before the hubbub.

The Electors.—We give in another column the Election news as received by yesterday's mails, mostly communicated by telegraphic dispatches. In a day or two, we shall have the full and correct returns.

The Red Republicans, Socialists, Fourierists, and other radicals of that school, have issued circulars, calling for a public meeting, with a view to independent political organization for the Fall election, in New York.

The Wheeling (Va.) Argus strongly urges the democracy of Virginia to hold the State convention at Alexandria.

Telegraphic Despatches.—The movements of Gen. Jerez excite much interest here. He called at the State Department to-day, and presented a set of instructions sent to him from the Government of Nicaragua, by which he was authorized to ratify the Cas-Yrisarri treaty. Gen. Jerez finally departed, promising to renew his visit to-morrow, and produce other documents.

The Administration has received an official document from those in power in two of the Society Islands, proposing to surrender them to the United States. It is said in diplomatic circles, that this paper was transmitted to our Government through Count Sartiges, the French Minister, but no reason is stated for resorting to this channel of communication. The subject will receive due consideration, especially in its geographical aspect.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of Mr. Dallas and Mr. Mason, to resign the missions they respectively fill, to relieve the President from embarrassment in the appointment of their successors. Such is the tenor of private advice from Europe.

As J. J. May has been appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, his Surgeon Major, promoted.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12.—A number of the students in the Sophomore class of Brown University, have been suspended, in consequence of some disorders.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13.—A despatch from Knoxville, Tenn., reports the occurrence of a serious affray at the Fair grounds. One man was killed, and the Fair had been broken up in consequence.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 13.—The steamer Isabel brings California dates to the 21st. The news is not important. Mr. Ferguson, who was wounded in a duel with Johnson, is dead.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—The deaths from yellow fever during the last 30 hours, have been 55.

NEW CHURCH ENTERPRISE.—A few days since we alluded to the fact that William T. Smith, Esq., of this city, was about to issue a book of sermons by twelve or fifteen of the most eminent Methodist divines, with beautiful steel-plate engravings, accurate likenesses of all of them, executed in the highest style of art, and intended to be a work of great value to the friends of a devout new age due by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Washington.

The book is put up in expensive style, and is put at the low price of \$1.50 per copy; and we have no doubt it will be extensively patronized by our Methodist brethren, as it deserves to be. It will be issued about the first of November.

We now call attention to another enterprise, originating from the same source. It is desired to have a handsome church edifice erected in Washington city, which shall be at once an ornament to the metropolis of the nation and worthy of the southern organization of the Methodist Church. In order to raise some of the funds requisite for such an undertaking, Mr. Smith has made arrangements to have executed by Mr. J. C. Buttre, of New York, one of the most skillful and accomplished artists in this country, a fine steel-plate engraving of the bishops and delegates of the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, at their late session in Nashville, Tennessee. The painting was made by the engraver, Union. [This is the engraving referred to in a paragraph in yesterday's Gazette.]

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was held on Wednesday. The revenue of the month for the month of September was reported as follows:

Main Stem.	N. W. Va.	Wash. Branch.	Total.
Passengers \$1,230,135	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$5,230,135
Freight 2,075,157	975,735	11,443	3,062,335
\$3,305,292	\$2,975,735	\$11,443	\$6,292,470

These figures, compared with those for September of last year, show a decrease of \$38,975.46 on the main stem, and \$10,081.70 on the N. W. branch, while there is an increase of \$1,157.66 on the Washington branch. Total decrease \$47,869.50.

A comparison of the revenue of the first fiscal year, ending with September, with that of the year ending September, 1857, exhibits the following result:

1856.	1857.
\$5,145,573.46	\$4,610,100.01
4,610,100.01	4,610,100.01
Decrease in 1857	\$575,473.45

A letter was read from Mr. Hall, of Washington, stockholder, requesting the Company not to run any trains on the Sabbath. A motion of Mr. H. C. Smith, City Director, to have said letter referred to a special committee, was rejected. It was finally referred to the Transportation Committee.

The State Elections.—The returns from Pennsylvania indicate the election of the Opposition State ticket, John M. Read, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Wm. E. Fraser, Canal Commissioner, by a large majority, whilst the Democrats have lost nearly all their Congressmen; even the great stronghold of Berks county, according to the last reports, having turned against the Administration, and elected the Hon. J. Glancy Jones. The reports from the different districts as far as received from the Opposition ticket, are as follows:

1st district.	Thos. B. Florence, Dem.
2nd "	E. J. Morris, Opp.
3rd "	John P. Verree, Opp. gain.
4th "	Wm. Millward, "
5th "	John Wood, "
6th "	John H. Hamilton, Anti-Lecompton, D.
7th "	H. C. Longueur, Opp. gain.
8th "	John Schwartz, "
9th "	Thaddeus Stevens, Opp.
10th "	John W. Killinger, Opp.
11th "	James H. Campbell, Opp. gain.
12th "	George W. Scranton, "
13th "	William H. Dimmick, Dem.
14th "	Galusha A. Grow, Opp.
15th "	James T. Hall, Opp. gain.
16th "	"
17th "	Edward McPherson, Opp. gain.
18th "	"
19th "	John Covode, Anti-Lecompton.
20th "	"
21st "	James K. Morehead, Opp.
22nd "	"
23rd "	William Stewart, Opp.
24th "	"
25th "	John Dick, Opp.

Those marked with (*) are members of the present House, re-elected.

OHIO.—The returns from this State are incomplete and scattering. The Republican candidates on the State ticket are undoubtedly elected. The results in the Congressional districts as far as we have returns are as follows:

1st.	George H. Pendleton, Dem.
2nd.	John A. Gurley, Opp. gain.
3rd.	C. L. Vallandigham, Dem.
4th.	"
5th.	James M. Ashley, Rep.
6th.	"
7th.	Thomas Corwin, Opp.
8th.	Benjamin Stanton, Rep.
9th.	John Carey, Rep. gain.
10th.	Carry A. Trimble, Rep. gain.
11th.	Charles D. Martin, Dem. gain.
12th.	Samuel S. Cox, Dem.
13th.	John Sherman, Rep.
14th.	Cyrus Sprick, Rep.
15th.	Wm. Helmick, Rep. gain.
16th.	"
17th.	"
18th.	Sidney Edgerton, Rep.
19th.	Edward Wade, Rep.
20th.	"
21st.	"

Those marked with a star are members of the present House.

INDIANA.—Our last returns from this State leave the State ticket in doubt. The Congressional districts as far as heard from, stand as follows:

1st.	Wm. H. English, Dem.
2d.	William M. Dunn, Rep. gain.
3d.	W. S. Holman, Anti-Lecompton Dem.
4th.	David Kilgore, Rep.
5th.	James Wilson, Rep.
6th.	James Wilson, Rep.
7th.	Schuyler Colfax, Rep.
8th.	"
9th.	John L. Pettit, Rep.
10th.	"

Those marked with a star are members of the present House.

The latest returns indicate the election by the Republicans of their State ticket, of eight members of Congress, and a majority of the State Legislature.

LOUISIANA.—The returns from this State give no indication of the result, but there is not much doubt that the Republican State ticket and members of Congress have been elected.

The Baltimore City Election.—The election yesterday resulted, as was expected, in the re-election of Mayor Swann and of nearly all the American nominees for the City Council. The Independent movement, however, neither the sincere support of its friends nor the respect of its opponents, fared badly. At noon Col. Shutt issued a card withdrawing from the canvass, on the alleged ground that the Mayor and Police were in combination with armed bands, excluding his voters from the polls. Col. S. might have found a better reason for declining the nomination before the election.

From the first, the organization which brought him forward failed to awaken any response from the great body of voters who were opposed to Mr. Swann. A weak, foolish movement, it had an apparently insincere ending. The day passed off without any serious rioting, though there was some disorder displayed in the vicinity of the polls, and drunk men and boys were by far too numerous everywhere.

That the election was conducted on those principles of right and justice for which the Whig party vainly struggled during so many years, and which were sought through the passage of a registry law, and the application of other wholesome restraints, is then growing light. It would be folly to assert, however, that the party met with an unqualified opposition in all these efforts, followed by the repeal of the Registry act, before there was time to test its merits, we should probably never have had to deplore the scenes that now occur on an election day. The evil was then in its infancy, but with more mature growth has turned its force on those who countenanced and nourished it. The vote for Mayor was—Swann, 21,148.—Shutt, 856. Swann's majority 21,148. In the City Councils, but two Democrats were elected.—Baltimore American.

Douglas on Vermont.—

"I was born away down in Yankee land—I was born in a valley in Vermont, with the high mountains all around me. I live in the green mountains and valleys of Vermont, where I was born, and where I played in my childhood. I was the first time in twenty-eight years ago, for the first time in twenty-eight years ago, they invited me to the commencement of their college, placed me on the seats with their distinguished guests, and conferred upon me the degree of LL. D. In the Latin, the same as they did on Old H. Kory at Cambridge many years ago, and I give you my word and honor I understood just as much of the Latin as he did. When they got through conferring the honorary degree, they called upon me for a speech, and I got up with my heart full and swelling with gratitude for their kindness, and I said to them: 'My friends, Vermont is the most glorious spot on the face of the globe for a man to be born in—provided he emigrates when he is very young.—Speech on the stump in Illinois.

TO ARRIVE.—Ashton, Marshall's, and Jeffrey & Dorsey's Fine and Liverpool G. S. SALT, to arrive, for sale, at—

GRAY, MILLER & CO., corner King & Water sts.

CHEESE.—Choice Family Cutting, in prime order, for sale by—

GRAY, MILLER & CO., corner King & Water sts.

CASK of superior Sugar Cured HAMS, 1 and 2 Sugar Cured SHEDERS, as by, for sale by—

L. McCORMICK, Theatre Building.

Railroad Iron—Should it be made at Home?

Why should Virginia have foreign iron? Why should she spend \$2,000,000 a year, annually, for iron, when she has a superabundance of it on every hand? Why should the State of Virginia pay three-fifths of that amount, even if a few impractical individuals should think proper to encourage foreign before home industry? It is not eminently evident—as plain as the most palpable truth could be—that the gold she sends abroad is lost, while that which she spends at home is in reality not spent? It she collects it from one citizen and pays it back to another, is she not as rich and as able as if it were neither collected nor paid? The wealth of the State is the wealth of the people. If the 200,000 tons of iron, with which our Railroads are built and equipped, were made in Virginia, the 20,000,000 of dollars which we spend for that iron would now be in circulation among us, or its equivalent, to mines, manufactures and improvements, which would be yearly producing not only the proceeds of that vast investment, but its increase—and that would have doubled ere this.

But if it were folly in the commencement to drain the country of its currency, it would be the consummation of that folly to persevere in the same ruinous policy. If the inducements ten years ago were sufficient to carry out the foregoing statement, is not the inducement double now? If it were better then, to so great an extent, for Virginia to make, instead of buy, her iron, what shall we say now if she continues in her fatal policy? That very iron, for which she drained her treasury, was bought and laid down in order to open out and develop those mountains of coal and ores, for the purpose of producing the material at home. Those regions of mineral wealth are reached; the Railroads are made; the money has been spent; but still we hesitate, and are undecided whether it is better "to buy or to make." In vain are our splendid improvements completed in our vast expenditures, and in vain, too, are the magnificent gifts of Nature scattered profusely around us. We do not wonder at individuals, who are always selfish, or soulless corporations, who care little for any interest but their own. It does not astonish us that they should be blinded to their true interests by their exclusive selfishness. They would as soon buy an iron rail from Great Britain as from Virginia, if they could save thereby a penny for the moment. But that the State should spend her millions—her Virginia—her material which they could produce themselves, seem to us unaccountable. This is no small matter. It does not merely involve the loss of a few dollars, or a few hundreds of thousands, but it is a matter of millions, which still goes on. If the resources of the State can produce it, where the money is to come from, we can scarcely comprehend, unless some change is mediated. It is an annual drain on the resources of the State, when our profits do not warrant. How can we spend more than we make, without contracting debt?

If that money, however, was spent in the State for the productions of our mountains and the labor of our people, instead of being a drain on the currency of the State, it would, on the contrary, tend to increase it. Even suppose we should pay one hundred and fifty per cent for the iron, and spend \$2,000,000 instead of \$2,000,000 yearly, would we not still be the gainer of \$2,000,000 by the operation? As long as the money is in the State, it is not spent. Suppose the iron for the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad was made at Lynchburg—and it could have been made with profit, far less than its actual cost delivered—would not the millions of dollars of gold which were sent to England for that iron now be circulating in the mountains of Virginia, and would not our manufacturers there be flourishing?

But what is done cannot be undone; still that which is to come, and that which is still to be done, should be considered and done judiciously and understandingly, the question is not whether it is better to buy or to make. As we have observed, it has been proposed to erect iron works and a rolling mill in some available locality for the purpose of manufacturing rails for the repairs of our roads, and for the construction of others. This is a sensible proposition, and made in a business manner. We hope it will find practical men to consider it. The thing itself is eminently practical.

There are now, or will soon be, 2,000 miles of Railroad, including branches and sidings, as situated in Virginia, which, at one hundred tons of iron per mile, a low rate, would require the total number of tons used in the construction about 200,000. This is independent of equipment. The amount of iron which will be required to keep these roads in repair, after they have arrived, respectively, to the age of ten years, with their rapidly increasing freight, will be not less than 20,000 tons per year. It has been calculated by eminent engineers that Railroads, doing even a moderate business, require to be re-laid every ten years, and this is proved to be a liberal allowance by the experience of the Reading Railroad, the York and Erie, and other roads, on which the rails have not averaged that time. We, however, give a liberal allowance, and estimate the wear and tear on road and rolling stock to be 10 per cent, which is undoubtedly, rather below than above the mark. We thus find it will require 20,000 tons of iron per year, to keep our roads in operation, exclusive of the construction of new roads, which should, under a liberal and enlightened policy, require 20,000 more, until every part of the State is opened to enterprise and development. In addition to this, the whole of the great annual amount of the South, our iron is supplied with iron from our works; but we do not wish to base our estimates on any calculation outside of the State. On the 30,000 tons of iron required for repairs and construction, by producing it ourselves, we could save to the State not less than \$2,000,000 per annum.—Rich. Enquirer.

A Foul Place with a Fair Name.—The Farmers True Virginia says: "Are we a magnet? We are, but not really, after the disastrous exhibitions in and about the court-house and jail, for a time, on Monday, we have some dust. They tell us we are a moral people, in a land of bibles, tracts, &c., yet the wanton depravity, the lax morality, the complete decay, witnessed and participated in on Monday by hundreds, old and young, at ending court, and not to be matched in any Christian land, France and England inclusive."

The Chess Match at Paris.—The New York Courier and Enquirer has obtained a letter dated Paris, September 23d, the latest date received, which says:

"America has checked Europe, in the duel between Mr. Morphy, of the United States, and Mr. Harrwitz, of Berlin. The latter has been vanquished, and has played for the King of Prussia (a *jeu parti* to the *Revue*.)"

What playing for the King of Prussia has to do with the affair, we are unable to divine.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late R. M. Moore are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for payment, and those indebted to the estate, are notified that a settlement is required, promptly.

C. L. ADAMS, Administrator.

CASK of superior Sugar Cured HAMS, 1 and 2 Sugar Cured SHEDERS, as by, for sale by—

L. McCORMICK, Theatre Building.

REWARD!—Runaway from the subscriber on the night of the 11th inst., a negro boy called BENNETT, a mulatto, about 16 years old, 5 feet 5 inches in height, thin, and quite good looking, and very polite. He was well dressed when he left, but the clothes he had on are not remembered. I will give the above reward of \$500, for him, if taken out of the State, and secured so that I get him again. He left in company with two other negro boys. [Sep 22—1858] A. S. GRUBBSBY.

REWARD!—Runaway from the subscriber on Sunday night, the 12th inst., a negro boy named CARTER. Said negro is a bright mulatto, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and very well built. He is about 23 years old, and has a very pleasant countenance, and is very polite. He was well dressed when he left, but the clothes he had on are not remembered. I will give the above reward of \$500, for him, if taken out of the State, and secured so that I get him again. He left in company with two other negro boys. [Sep 22—1858] A. S. GRUBBSBY.

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